The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

Brutal Treatment of Union Prisoners in Richmond.

HOW THEY ARE STARVED TO DEATH.

Officers Thrust into Dungeons and Left to Die.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE BY A CHAPLAIN.

Rev. George H. Hammer, Chaplain of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, who was recently released from Libby Prison, furnishes the Philadelphia *Inquirer* a long account of his captivity and of the sufferings of our soldiers who fell into the rebel clutch. In reference to their treatment in Libby Prison, he says:

UNION PRISONERS STARVED TO DEATH.

"Many sank under it, and falling away into living skeletons were passed over to the hospital, in the other end of the building, where they lived or died as circumstances might declare. How often have I seen this; so often that it had long ceased to call forth special attention. Did men fall down exhausted upon the floor, those stronger picked them up and strove to have them removed to the hospital. Did they die, their bodies were carelessly thrown to one side until convenience suited them to hurry them underground. During this time the heat was intense, and the suffering from this cause alone very great. Add to this the fact that from diet and other causes the prisoners suffered greatly from dysentery, aggravated by the disagreeable water we were obliged to drink, and I know not, indeed, how we passed the summer, or bore up under the accumulated woes of our situation.

THE AMOUNT OF FOOD ALLOWED TO PRISONERS.

"Do you ask me as to the amount of food received daily by each officer? One-fourth pound of very tough raw beef and bones, very little over ten ounces of bread, very heavy and sour, a little rice and infinitesimal quantities of salt and vinegar. This was the amount of rations received, though I will do the authorities the justice to say that it was hardly the amount allowed, the remainder being appropriated by officials. However small the appetite of the prisoner, if well, he could eat the whole of his day's ration at one meal, and look around for more. At the time of which I speak the officers were not allowed to purchase or receive any food but that furnished by the authorities as the daily ration. The bread was very unpalatable and unwholesome; the beef oftentimes tainted, and sometimes evidently diseased, as we could see where tumors had been extracted. If in lieu of rice we obtained beans or peas, we received with them no small quantity of animated life, in the form of worms, fat and plump.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF OUR MEN.

"The treatment received by the officers during this trying time was bad and only bad continually. One seemed to vie with the others in their endeavors to annoy us and make our situation intolerable. Did one under this debilitating process stretch himself upon the floor during the day upon his blanket, unless he had first obtained the consent of the prison inspector to spread his blanket, and he was never present when wanted, he was rudely aroused, his blanket taken from him and carried down stairs to be given to some needy rebel or placed under the saddle for one of these ruffians to ride upon. If by any means we offended his supreme highness, the commandant, our supply of water was cut off for half a day and night, and this during the suffocating weather of summer; or to vary the punishment and add zest to the regimen, we would be left without wood for three-fourths of a day wherewith to cook our food, but then we saved our rations and had more the next day.

OFFICERS CONFINED IN DUNGEONS.

"I have seen a captain of cavalry, for the simple offense of missing the spittoon and spitting upon the floor, thrown into a dark damp dungeon for two days and nights, on bread and water, causing a serious inflammation of the lungs. At this time it was required that the officers should perform the most menial services connected with cooking, washing, scrubbing, and the cleanliness of the room. Lieut. Welch, of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, lay for six weeks in a dungeon under the building, because as an orderly sergeant, acting under appointment as a lieutenant, though not yet mustered in, and of course not recognized as such, he had rightly classed himself with the enlisted men. When brought up among other officers, his clothes, shoes, &c., were covered with a green mould. Lieut. Dutton, of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, has been doomed to a dungeon to the close of the war, and is now suffering therein for a similar offence, with the additional fact, that he assumed the name of another. Captain Litchfield (I am not certain of the name,) of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, was confined in a dungeon for five or eight days on bread and water for forming a plan of escape which was frustrated.

"Colonel Powell, I think, of the Twelfth Virginia Union Cavalry, wounded severely in the back from a window in Wytheville, and left behind, was carried to Richmond and placed in the hospital. A few days after, one of the Richmond papers railed out against him in a most brutal manner, and suggested that he be executed. The same Prison Inspector entered the hospital, and without the knowledge of the rebel surgeons, ordered him to get up from his bed and follow him. He was placed in one of the dungeons spoken of, and upon asking what were the charges against him was answered 'God —— you, you will soon find out.' Here, with a ball in his back, he remained five weeks and four days, part of the time without a blanket, rarely receiving any medical care, and sometimes his rations withheld. A guard was stationed constantly at the door of his cell to prevent either escape or communication with others. While confined there the entry-way was frequently blockaded up with dead bodies, remaining there several days, and this during the heat of summer. This entry performed another important part, being the place where men and women were daily brought to receive their lawful allowance of lashes at the hands of the Prison Inspector. A letter was sent to Gen. Winder by the colonel, asking the charges against him, and protesting against his treatment. He denied any knowledge of the matter, and suggested that, perhaps, Gen. Jones was acquainted with the facts. He also denied any knowledge of the matter, and coolly asked to know the charges.

"He was released, I know not how, and placed among us. This officer was the victim of irresponsible authority and fiendish cruelty as wielded by this prison inspector. While confined in the cell, the colonel, who is a Christian, asked in writing twice for a Bible, but no notice was taken of the request. One officer, taken at Gettysburg, was slapped in the face by this inspector, for saying that he thought he had no right to take from him a small fragment of shell which he had in his pocket as a relic. His acts of brutality are numberless.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

"I have so far only given an outline of the treatment and condition of the officers, which in comparison was a favored one. I cannot describe the condition of the enlisted men, as seen by the officers and learned from sources at present nameless. Hunger, bad treatment, and exposure, have done their work too surely for many brave souls who have gone up to testify at the bar of God to the barbarities practised upon them. Many of them, also, were shot by the guard upon the most frivolous pretences. Belle Isle, our place of confinement, is supplied with tents only sufficient for a part of the men; the rest were compelled, during the cold nights, to pace up and down the island and keep warm, and while the sun was shining during the day, they would sleep. I have seen them marched through the city barefooted, bareheaded, without coats, and with only the remnants of other articles of clothing.

"I have seen them brought from this island in the evening, to ship them in the morning for City Point, so weak from hunger and disease that they were unable to stand upon their feet. Never have I witnessed such misery and want among any class of human beings.

NORTHERN NEGROES WHIPPED.

"There are also there about one hundred free negroes of the North, officers' servants from the army and navy. They are used at the present about the prisons, or upon the fortifications around Richmond. One of the many nights spent in Libby is deeply engraven upon my mind. A free negro of Philadelphia, captured in the navy, nearly white, received three hundred and twenty-five lashes in a room immediately beneath us, his loud cries and pleadings penetrating every part of the building, as blow following blow. He was then wrapped in a blanket saturated with salt water, and cast into one of the dungeons for a month or more. Such scenes and cries were frequent. Those of our number who entered there as advocates of slavery, or at least sympathizers, are such no more."

Latest From General Meade's Army.

The Juarez Mexican Government.

Seward Refuses Permission to Raise Men for Its Service.

Gen. Halleck Practically Superseded by Gen. Grant.

Conservative Vote in Missouri.

Jeff. Davis' Speech at Charleston.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A *Tribune* special from from Washington says: No considerable opposition has been offered to the onward march of the Army of the Potomac up to yesterday the rebels having rapidly fallen back and placed the Rapidan between them and the advancing column. A brigade of Buford's cavalry encountered a brigade of rebel cavalry at Waterloo bridge on yesterday morning, and after a short fight drove them across the river, and having orders to proceed in another direction the pursuit was not followed up. Last night Buford's cavalry occupied Culpepper, and the main body of our army was in the vicinity of Brandy Station.

To-day our advance has pushed on and is at the Rapidan. The enemy are on the south side in their old intrenchments. Our forces are rapidly moving upon the different fords of the Rapidan. If any determined resistance is to be made, it will probably be made in disputing the passage of the river. In the meantime, it is reported that a movement is being made by another column in a more southerly direction, and the reports of Kilpatrick being in the possession of the heights back of Fredericksburg, are reiterated. Furthermore, it is stated that Lee is not with the forces in front of Meade, but A. P. Hill and Ewell are in commmand. Lee is reported to have gone to Chattanooga.

Prisoners taken make the usual brags of how Meade will be soon whipped, and give out mysterious hints as to his being drawn into a trap. They confirm the reported destitution of their army, and North Carolina troops captured declare they will not again take up arms.

Some North Carolinians and Louisiana Tigers had a fight in the cars on their way to town upon this topic; the former boldly saying they were heartily sick of the war and did not wish to be exchanged, the latter called them poltroons, and at length the two parties came to blows.

A private letter from an inmate of the Libby prison dated October 13th, says:—The Union prisoners receive no meat, it being impossible for the rebels to procure it, and who are starving themselves to supply it.

Already another bread riot, of which the rebel papers make no mention, has occurred. The real cause of the difficulty is said to be the entire worthlessness of the rebel currency.

The farmers have grain and cattle to sell but not to give away for paper rags, or to put within the iron grasp of the rebel government, if they can help it.

The *Herald* has the following:—BRANDY STATION, Nov. 9.—The Third Army corps, after the brilliant action of Saturday, at Kelly's Ford, encamped on the south side, and rested till daylight yesterday morning, when they took the lead in pursuit of the rebels, followed by the Second and First corps in order. About noon they came upon a strong force of cavalry and light artillery, posted in line on a hill near the railroad, and two miles east of Brandy Station.

The 3d division, under Gen. Carr, were in advance, and Col. Keefer's brigade, supported by two other brigades of this division, immediately charged upon and soon drove them from their position. This division with its artillery followed them surely, inflicting severe punishment upon them as they retreated up the railroad to a point two miles beyond Brandy.

The fighting continued until after dark. The casualties on our side were very light, not exceeding seven or eight wounded.

While this was going on, other corps were scouring the country up the river and towards Stmsburg, but could find only occasional stragglers from the retreating army, which had evidently left its well prepared winter quarters only a few hours previous. We find the whole country gone over so far, filled with camps, many of them with commodious log tents. The prisoners and rebel surgeons left in charge of the wounded at the church at Kelly's Ford, agree in the statements that they were in full expectation of wintering here. Lee's headquarters were a mile north of Brandy Station.

The army is in fine condition and the soldiers are anxious to push on to a general engagement.

Army of the Potomac, Nov. 9.—General Gregg's cavalry division had a smart skirmish with the enemy, but the details are not known, though the results are satisfactory to us and disastrous to the enemy. There has been a sufficient fall of snow to whiten the ground.

A special to the *World* dated Washington, Nov. 9, says: It is hinted that a considerable Union started, or is about to start up the Peninsula toward Richmond. It is stated that the artillery roads constructed under orders of Gen. McClellan are in superb condition, and will greatly facilitate the movement against the enemy.

The entire army crossed the Rappahannock yesterday, without any incident of importance.

Advices received otherwise in Washington state that the rebel army seems to be moving toward the Rapidan, having as yet taken no position for receiving battle.

The *Times* has the following dispatch:

Officers from the front this evening, say Culpepper is occupied by our troops, and our cavalry reconnoitered as far as the Rapidan without meeting the rebels in any considerable force. The impression among military men is that Lee's entire force is in full retreat for Richmond, and it will make no effort to retard our advance this side of the fortifications of that city.

A dispatch to-night from the front says that heavy cavalry skirmishing was going on all the afternoon, southwest of Culpepper, toward Madison Court House. The only rebel force this side of the Rapidan is Stuart's cavalry, who are covering the rebel retreat.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The city is full of rumors in regard to what Gen. Meade intends to accomplish in this campaign, most of which are mere surmises on the part of those who circulate them. There seems to be no reason but that this is an earnest movement which will in connection with other movements of the Union armies, go far towards establishing the fact that the rebellion is essentially played out, and so reduce its territorial limits as to deprive it of all pretence to importance and respectability. A short time now will fully develope the plan of the grand campaign just being inaugurated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A special to the *World* says: Secretary Seward, in answer to a request asking permission to raise men for the service of the Juarez Mexican Government, says such permission cannot be given, and any one engaging it will be prosecuted with all practicable diligence.

The *World* also says there can be no doubt that Halleck has been practically superseded by Grant, so far as the movements of great army operations in Virginia and Tennessee are concerned. From the Rappahannock to the Tuscumbia, but one field is embraced.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Seventy-four counties give the Conservative ticket 5,769 majority on the home vote. The soldiers' vote, as far as heard from, will reduce this majority to about 1900, and there is little doubt but that it will be entirely overcome. The Radical majority will be at least 5000 when complete returns are received.

An adjourned session of the Legislature meets to-day at Jefferson City, and an adjourned Joint Session for the election of two United States Senators meets next Thursday.

Little Rock advices say that Col. Caldwell, with 700 cavalry, entered Arkadelphia on the 28th ult., and found Price's rear-guard just leaving the town. Our forces attacked and routed them, capturing a large number of their wagons and taking several hundred prisoners.

Caldwell then destroyed a large powder mill and great quantities of stores and ammunition. He now holds the town.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Richmond papers contain Jeff. Davis' recent speech at Charleston. He says he desired by personal observation, &c., to understand their wants; that it was from South Carolina's great men that he first imbibed the principles and doctrines of State sovereignty.

He paid a high compliment to the heroic garrison of Fort Sumter. He said that anxious eyes were turned on them, and he trusted that the time would never come when the Yankee flag would wave over the fortress. That in proportion as the Yankees hated this nest of rebellion, so is the love of every true son of the Confederacy gathered around it, and watching the struggle with anxious solicitude.

CAIRO, Nov. 9.—The steamer Warren has arrived from Memphis with four hundred and seventy bales of cotton for Cincinnati. At a Union meeting held in Little Rock, on the 31st ult., resolutions were passed expressive of cordial support and loyalty to the United States, pledging their utmost endeavors to suppress the rebellion and restore the supremacy of the Government. A number of spirited and loyal addresses were delivered, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the control of the Union club.

A MEETING of the telegraph operators of Philadelphia was held in that city last Saturday evening, to testify their respect to the memory of a late associate, Mr. Frank T. McIntier, information of his death having reached them during the morning. Mr. McIntier, at the time of his death, was Assistant Paymaster of the U. S. steamer De Soto. He had previously held the responsible position of telegraph operator in the Capitol at Washington, where he was well known and highly esteemed. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we hereby testify our respect for the memory of the deceased, who was ever ready to "answer" or "report," and who has now "responded" to the "last call." An amiable companion, a generous friend, his loss opens a "circuit" which has continued for years without "interruption." *Requiescat in pace.*

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COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se28 22 NORTH FRONT St., Philadelphia.

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

EUREKA LUBRIC OIL,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

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AND DEALER IN

OILS,

Crude and Refined Petroleum, Machinery Oils and Benzine,

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THE

LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COAL OIL;

AND REFINERS OF

PETROLEUM!

TRADE MARKS:

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"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."

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NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.

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REFINED BURNING COAL AND

CARBON OIL;

Kiskiminitis, Armstrong County.

Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street,

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GEORGE OGDEN. Secret'y.

ALLEN & NEEDLES, Philadelphia,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Crude and Refined

PETROLEUM, LARD, AND OTHER OILS.

se12

LAMPS.

THE ALADDIN LAMP STORE.

WILLIAM M. MURRAY,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,

And Dealer in

LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,

NO. 43 MARKET STREET,

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☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

CONFECTIONERY.

P. REYMER.....J. S. REYMER.....H. D. REYMER.

REYMER & BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, CONFECTIONERY,

SUGARS, FIRE WORKS. &c.

Also, Manufacturers of all varieties of

Fine Cream Candies, Chocolate Creams,

GUM, JELLY AND LIQUORICE DROPS,

JELLIES, SYRUPS, &c.

Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD St., abv FIFTH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETORS of the

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call the attention of business men and the traveling community to the superior accommodations and comfort of their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

se21

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,

COVERLY & HUTCHISON, Proprietors,

HARRISBURG, PA.

This well known Hotel is now in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample conveniences alike for the transient guest and the permanent boarder.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Its location is the best in the State Capital, being in easy access to all the railroad depots, and in close proximity to all the public offices and business localities of the city. It has now all the conveniences of

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

no63m

"THE UNION" HOTEL,

ARCH STREET,

Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS.

THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sell:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET,

M'KEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB,

PROPRIETOR.

NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

MILITARY EXCHANGE,

No. 48 Market Street,

LOUIS HAGER, Proprietor.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the Delicacies of the Season.

☞ LUNCH EVERY MORNING. oc8-1y

FRED. WEIS',

CORNUCOPIA,

No. 8 Corner Fifth and Union streets.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. OYSTERS sold retail or wholesale. oc26:3m

SIGEL SALOON,

47 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season.

☞ LUNCH every morning. oc28:3m

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oc17:1y

JOHN LUNDY'S

ELDORADO

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se10:1y

FRED. JACOBS'

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 37 MARKET street.

se16:3m

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 FIFTH street,

Odd Fellows Hall Building.

se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON,

No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.

se7:6m

"OUR HOUSE,"

JOHN SHALER, Proprietor,

32 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Oysters sold retail or wholesale. se22:3m

KOENIG'S SALOON,

No. 76 Fifth street, opposite Post-office.

HENRY SCHNEIDER & JACOB ROHR,

PROPRIETORS.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily, which we are prepared to serve up in every style. [no3:2w

SILVER CLOUD SALOON,

(Late Capt. C. C. Seeley's.)

CHARLES MULLEN,

PROPRIETOR.

18 Market street.

The choicest ALES, WINES and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. OYSTERS served in every style. no3:3m

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

MRS. E. BOLLSTETTER'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 178 Wood street.

WARM LUNCH every morning. [oc31:3m

LIQUORS.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,

(Successors to Leopold Sahl,)

Importers and dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

27 and 29 MARKET street, cor. Second,

se7 *PITTSBURGH.*

FRED. SCHIELD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Cigars,

No. 17 PENN street, Pittsburgh.

se8:1y

JOSEPH ROSS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY SELECTED GROCERIES,

FOREIGN LIQUORS,

WINES AND CIGARS,

East side of the Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARRIAGES.

CORNWELL & KERR,

Carriage Manufacturers.

OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,

Duquesne Way, near St. Clair Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ REPAIRING done as usual. se7

GROCERS.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.

se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

S. LINDSAY, JR.....J. TELFORD.

LINDSAY & TELFORD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

FLOUR, PRODUCE,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 187 LIBERTY STREET.

se7 PITTSBURGH.

S.

THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL—PENNY EDITION—issued every afternoon—the first edition at 12 M.; and others follow as the news received from all quarters may require. It is delivered at residences and places of business by Carriers at SIX CENTS a week, and sold on the streets by newsboys at ONE CENT.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send in a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation, Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The morning edition of the COMMERCIAL is furnished to Carriers, Newsmen and Agents at $1,75 per 100 copies; evening edition, 60 cents per 100 copies.

ADVERTISING RATES.

FOR STANDING MATTER:

	Daily. 1 sq	½ sq	3 times a week. 1 sq	½ sq	2 times a week. 1 sq	½ sq	1 time a week. 1 sq	½ sq
1 time	$ 60	50						
2 times	1 00	60						
3 times	1 25	80						
1 week	2 00	1 20	$1 50	90				
2 weeks	3 50	1 75	2 40	1 20	1 75	1 00	1 20	60
3 weeks	5 00	2 50	3 60	1 50	2 50	1 25	1 50	90
1 month	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80	1 00
2 months	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00	1 50
3 months	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75	1 90
4 months	13 00	7 00	8 30	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25	2 25
5 months	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60	2 50
6 months	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 80
9 months	20 00	11 06	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75	6 95	4 25
1 year	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50	8 50	5 20

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(Changeable once a week.)

	Daily, a week	3 times a week	2 times a week	W'kly
Six months	$18 00	$14 40	$12 00	$ 8 40 $00 00
One year	30 00	21 50	18 75	11 50 00 00

Administ'n Notices, 1 time a week 6 times.. $2 25
Marriage Notices..... 75
Funeral Notices, each insertion..... 50

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

☞ Interesting reading and commercial matter will be found on the first and fourth pages.

GOV. CURTIN and Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON leave Philadelphia to-day to stump the State of Delaware for the Union ticket.

GUERRILLAS entered Blandville, Ky., twelve miles from Cairo, Ill., on Sunday, and captured a courier with a small mail.

SOUTHEAST Missouri is free from organized bodies of rebel troops, but bushwhackers still continue their depredations.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, has been reinstated in the rank of Brigadier General, with permission to recruit it to its compliment of his old Irish Brigade.

PRENTICE says the Administration, if it suspend any more of our brave Generals, will loose its suspenders, and make an unseemly exhibition of itself.

THE Military Court of Inquiry, in the case of Gen. Buell, has honorably acquitted him of all the charges preferred, and it is probable that he will be assigned to an important command.

NOTWITHSTANDING the attempts to discredit the portion of Jefferson Davis' correspondence recently published, it is positively ascertained that the originals are all on file, and in possession of the Government.

GOV. BRAMLETTE has issued his proclamation seconding the President's call for troops. It is business-like and patriotic. His appeal to Kentuckians to come forward and fill up the ranks of their thin regiments in the field is eloquent.

THE farmers in Ohio and Indiana are making great demonstrations for the families of volunteers, bringing in loads of wood, drays of flour, and wagons of farm produce, which donation they promise to repeat in January.

The State election in Minnesota, Tuesday last, resulted in the election of Stephen Miller, the Union candidate, for Governor. Miller's majority will not be less than 10,000. The city of St. Paul gave 500 Union majority, and the county 225, which is a gain of 1,000

CALIFORNIA papers represent that the Liberal army in Mexico will soon be much stronger than that of the French. Over seventy guerrilla bands, of about two hundred men each, harass the roads leading to the capital. The renegade Mexicans are rapidly deserting the French.

THE farmers around Dayton Ohio, made a grand demonstration in that city on Saturday, bringing in three hundred and twenty-five loads of wood, twenty-eight dray loads of flour, and sixty wagon loads of farm produce, for the families of volunteers. They promise to repeat the donation in January.

THE number of students at Brown University, Providence, is two hundred and two. The Providence *Journal* says:—"The Nicholas Brown scholarships are eleven in number. The income of them is given to meritorious students needing pecuniary assistance. Twenty-four other scholarships have recently been founded by friends of the college, and it is hoped that the number of these foundations will soon be increased."

THE Governors of Illinois and Michigan, and other distinguished guests were entertained by the lady managers of the Soldiers' Fair, at Chicago, on Thursday, at a dinner. Fifty young girls served as waiters, their costume consisting of a white skirt, with red stripes running from top to bottom, blue Spanish waist, tarletan breakfast caps, and on the left shoulder a rosette of red, white and blue. In the evening, addresses were made by several of the honorable guests.

NATIONAL SALUTATIONS.—The climate of Egypt is feverous, and perspiration is necessary to health; hence the Egyptian, meeting you, asks, "how do you perspire?" "Have you eaten? Is your stomach in good order?" asks the Chinaman, a touching solicitude, which can only be appreciated by a nation of gourmands. The travelling Hollander asks you, "How do you go?" The thoughtful, active Swede demands, "of what do you think?" The Dane, more placid, uses the German expression, "Live well?" But the greeting of the Pole is better than all, "Are you happy?"

Educational Changes.

JEFFERSON AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES, PA.—An effort is now being made to effect a union between these two important colleges, which are only separated by a distance of 7 miles. One gentleman offers a contribution of fifty thousand dollars, upon condition of a union being effected. This sum added to the endowments already possessed by the two institutions, would place the united college in a better financial condition than any other college in the west.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, EASTON, PA.—Rev. Dr. CATTELL, pastor of the old school Presbyterian church, Harrisburg, Pa., has been elected to the Presidency of this institution and has accepted the appointment.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ALLEGHENY, PA.—The Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D. D., L. L. D., has entered upon his duties as Lecturer on Practical Theology, in this institution. At present about ninety students are in attendance.

The Rebellion Nearly Played Out.

A careful survey of the Confederate States, satisfies us that the backbone of the rebellion is practically broken. We do not mean to say that we shall have no more battles to fight, but even the most of these are over. The question of food can no longer be postponed. The unfortunate Union prisoners at Richmond are nearly starved, and the only excuse they have, is that they have no food for their own soldiers. MEADE is now said to be on the banks, if not across the Rapidan. Some rumors say that LEE is no longer with the Confederate army, having gone to the Southwest to retake Chattanooga. There he will be confronted by Gen. GRANT and the centre of the Union army. The right wing may now be said to be on the Rapidan, and the left at New Orleans and the parts adjacent.

A line of twelve hundred miles is no easy thing to defend, and still more to become the assailant at any point, as we fancy our army is, or will soon become so. The days of treason are about ended! Charleston must soon yield to the terrible cannonading of General GILMORE! South Carolina, the mother of treason and traitors, will soon be a thing of the past.

We frequently meet desponding men, who think the suppression of this rebellion is entirely too slow. We once thought so ourselves, but on reviewing the whole field, we are satisfied that the worst is now passed, and much more rapid progress could not have been made to do the work thoroughly. We therefore congratulate our readers that the beginning of the end is at hand.

Brig. Gen. Richard S. M'Culloh, of the Rebel Service.

Most of our readers have probably noticed the accession of the person whose name and present title are given above to the rebel ranks, within a few weeks. However, but few of them may be acquainted with the previous history of this new aspirant to the reward of the traitor. He was born in the city of Baltimore, and graduated at Princeton College with distinguished honor. At an early age he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in Jefferson College, Pa. In both of these departments he soon attained high eminence. A course of lectures on Astronomy, delivered by him in this city some twenty years ago, is still remembered with great pleasure by many of our citizens. Here his popularity was great, and he was always a welcome guest.

After the resignation of his professorship in Jefferson College he was successively connected with the Coast Survey of the United States, the Mint at Philadelphia, and Princeton College. He was then sent by the Government to Cuba to make investigations concerning the manufacture of sugar—an appointment to which his skill as a chemist justly entitled him. After his return his report was published in two large volumes. After this he became connected with Columbia College, New York, where he remained until his late and sudden departure for Richmond, whither, no doubt, he bore the kind greetings of FERNANDO WOOD & Co. and the whole herd of secession sympathizers in the Empire City. Very properly, the trustees of Columbia College at once expelled him from his professorship. Such is a brief history of one of the most accomplished of the scientific gentlemen in this country, who has covered himself and his name with eternal infamy.

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to notice that the notorious DICK MERRICK, of Chicago, son of the late Senator MERRICK, of Maryland, who is recognized as one of the high priests of Copperheadism, is a cousin of the traitor M'CULLOH, and graduated at Jefferson College in 1843. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM was a student of the same institution during the professorate of M'CULLOH, and graduated there in 1842.

Venerated, loved and loyal Jefferson, like Princeton, Yale and Harvard, among thy noble sons thou hast also nourished from thy bosom detested traitors, who have repudiated all the lessons of loyalty and honor which they heard from thy fond lips!

The Enrollment of Coal Boats.

The discussions at the meeting of the Coal Dealers, held on Monday afternoon, and pretty fully reported in our local columns of yesterday, have placed our readers in possession of the leading facts of this novel case. We have no doubt the Secretary of the Treasury will instruct Captain BATCHELOR to act here as he had previously done the same officer at Philadelphia. In fact, he must do so. No cabinet official dare give one construction at one port and another and different one at another. If he did so, the Courts of the United States would of course decide which construction was the correct one, and that alone can be enforced anywhere. A cabinet officer having jurisdiction over a particular subject, may in the first instance decide upon what subjects Acts of Congress act, but these are subject to revision by the Courts, which decisions are binding upon Secretaries as well as citizens.

We have heard some gentlemen find fault with the action of the coal men, on the assumption that they were dodging their share of taxation. But even if enforced this enrollment law is not, and does not purport to be a tax law. The charges required to be paid, are in theory only, to compensate the officers for the trouble of enforcing the law. And this, too, is what aggravates these charges. They are vexatious and onerous to the persons paying them, but benefit no one only the officials who receive them.

If the Government of the United States needs more revenue, and will impress it equally upon all coal mined, then we will answer for our coal men. They will pay their share with as little grumbling as any other class. But they object to be subjected to an onerous tax to them, and one that benefits nobody but the officials enforcing it. And they too object to a tax upon coal afloat on the river which if sent by railroad would pay no part of it. If revenue is needed, then all coal, however sent to market, should equally contribute its share.

We however congratulate the coal men that this move, now abandoned, has brought them together, and that they have taken measures to organize a Coal Exchange.

The very fact that important interests may—nay, undoubtedly will come up effecting their interests at Harrisburg and Washington—shows the importance of such an association. The coal trade, as it existed a few years since, got along as best it could; but now, when it is increasing every year—when longer than usual of low water in the Ohio river deranges the affairs of every manufacturing establishment—nay, every family from Pittsburgh to New Orleans—it is eminently proper that some organized association in this city should be formed to regulate the business of transporting fuel to market. We wish the new Coal Exchange abundant success.

SMACKS are a very common craft upon the sea of love.

A BAD piece of coin has a dull ring about it—like the moon in hazy weather.

THE Washoe Constitutional Convention has agreed upon Nevada as the name of the proposed State.

THE chestnut trees in the Champs Elysees were allured by the warm weather into blossoming a second time this fall,

Copperheads vs. Bishop Potter.

Eds. Commercial: I read with pleasure your judicious remarks on the course the Copperhead papers are taking towards that eminently good and pious man, Bishop Potter, of New York State, and also the important information you give us, that Justice Woodward has given up his pew in an Eastern church, because of the loyalty of its rector and people to the principles of the protest headed by Bishop Potter. Thinking that he may have some trouble to find a resting place for the soles of his feet, East of the mountains, I would suggest to his honor, that if he will take up his residence in this entirely loyal city or county, he can at his leisure select his church, as some of our largest Episcopal parishes are presided over by rectors who refused to sign the protest, and, as they are supported by high minded honorable loyal people, he need not fear being called upon to contribute largely of his means to their support.

It is a mortifying fact, dear Messrs. Editors, that we have six or seven Episcopal clergymen in this city and vicinity who refused to sign the protest, and who therefore throw their influence in favor of the atrocious Bible views of slavery, promulgated by that vain man Hopkins, and yet ask and expect loyal men and women to give liberally of their means for the support of themselves and their families. As Chief Justice Woodward has set the example of withdrawing his support from loyal pastors, why should loyal men give their means to the support of clergymen who sympathise with him and his friend Hopkins in their "Bible view of slavery?" These are no times to be mincing matters when the best blood of our country is being poured out for the defense of free institutions, and whilst the cries of the widow and orphan in heart broken accents are going up to the Lord of Sabbaoth, mixed with their sighs and tears, for the dear lost ones—fathers, husbands and sons—who have been slaughtered at the shrine of the great Moloch, slavery.

The rectors of our prominent Episcopal parishes and schools should be taught better theology by their people than this comes to. The present system of slavery never existed in patriarchal times, nor could such a wicked system be countenanced by a just God. Polygamy is just as lawful, and against it and man-stealing, heavy curses are fulminated by the same great being. "Zaccheus stood forth and said, Lord, if I have wronged any man I restore fourfold." What right has the strong to the labor of the weak without just compensation. EPISCOPAL.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Sudden Changes—The Late News from Charleston—Trouble in the Coal Regions—Mr. Cooper and his Firearms—Gold, Silver and "Nickels"—No Later War News—Intensely Cold.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1863.

The day just closed has been a real wintry one, and the prospect is good to-night for an addition to our supply of ice. This sudden change from warm to cold must be attributed, I suppose, to our recent successes on the Rappahannock. I am sure it is so long since the Army of the Potomac has had much to enliven it that it is but natural to presume that some unexpected event should transpire immediately after such a brilliant victory. The boys want activity, and I do hope that Meade will give for once a good sight at the "greybacks," just as he did at Gettysburg. Some talk of going back to Falmouth or Fredericksburg to winter. I shall not believe that such an idea has been entertained by any one in power.

It appears that the account brought here by the Salvor had been greatly magnified by somebody; for, as per telegram to the *Commercial* this morning, the truth of the matter appears to be, that a number of our boys did go up to Fort Sumter, climb up the broken walls, and remain long enough to get a volley of musketry from the few rebels who were there; but they all got out into their boats without injury, having become satisfied that they were not strong enough to "re-occupy and re-possess." From the account they give, the presumption is very conclusive that had there been as many more Sumter would have been virtually in possession of Gilmore.

Although there is little doubt but what the difficulties in the coal regions have subsided temporarily, the opinion of those most conversant with the class of people that inhabit the mining districts about Mauch Chunk, Jeansville, and in fact all through those parts, is that they have been so corrupted by copperhead orators and disloyal men generally, that they actually imagine themselves to be residing in a little territory of their own, and that their *dictum* shall be the only law by which they will be governed. Taking this view of the matter, sensible people here claim that the only way to bring them to a right understanding is to send a few well drilled soldiers up there and make short work by just bringing down, at short range, the ring leaders of the faction. It is the best way beyond all doubt, for if we do not show them immediately that nothing of a rebellious nature will be permitted, even for a day, there will be weekly reports of violence. The Governor has been applied to for definite instructions.

I observe that Jas. M. Cooper, of your city, has concluded to tarry with us, at least some of the daily papers state that he is about leasing a large building or buildings, adapted to the manufacture of his superior fire arms. There is no place perhaps in the United States better adapted, taking everything into consideration, for general manufacturing, than Philadelphia. From what I hear of the Cooper fire arm, it must materially affect the sale of the numerous other kinds now in use. I hope the Messrs. Cooper may find in our city just such buildings as may meet their wants—about their finding customers afterwards, their will be no doubt.

Mr. Pollock's report of the coinage at the Mint, for October, states that there has been coined of gold pieces, 15,196; of silver pieces, 49,806, and of copper or nickles, 4,200,000. The total value of gold coined during the month is $316,781 06: of silver, $28,574 90, and of copper or nickles, $42,000 00. One would think, after reading the above, that we need not suffer for "nickles," and yet I can assure you there is a great demand for them, and in places where a great deal of change is made their scarcity is felt at times severely. If you desire a certain quantity the order must be given beforehand. Large quantities are ordered from New York and Boston, where they are much scarcer than here even.

We have nothing later from the different seats of war as I conclude this, at 9 P. M., and there is but little expectation that anything of importance will transpire in the way of fighting between Meade and Lee, very soon. The prime object of both was to get control of Fredricksburg and vicinity, and the information at present leads us to presume that our forces reached there first. If this should prove correct it will afford us a reasonable base upon which to build an assumption that Lee will be obliged to get back nearer Richmond to take care of Gordonsville. In all probability that will end the matter, or nearly so, unless Meade takes the water route for the rebel capital.

The weather is intensely cold to-night and the "Heavens are hung in black." If it should snow to-morrow, there would be little surprise manifested by the denizens of the Quaker City.

TO TEA, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE DRINKERS.—The Government of France some years ago left to three criminals condemned to death, the choice of dying on the gallows, or adopting the following conditions: The first was to take tea, the second coffee, and the third chocolate, and to live as long as they could, but were to eat nothing with either, these conditions were eagerly accepted. The last, who took chocolate, died in eight months; he who took coffee lived two years, and the tea drinker survived three years. The man who took chocolate died in a state of complete decomposition, and so much eaten by worms, that during his life, his limbs separated one by one from his body. The man who drank coffee was so disfigured after his death, that one would have said that the fire of heaven had burnt his entrails, and calcined him from head to foot. The tea drinker became so thin and almost diaphanous, that it was perfectly easy with a candle, in one's hand, to read a newspaper through his body by the intervals that separated the ribs.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—300 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by [oc10] MILLER & RICKETSON

DOUBLE XX ALE AND TREBLE XX ALE for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JOSHUA RHODES, oc12 Duquesne Way.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for saleby [oc1] MILLER & RICKETSON.

BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by oc12 B. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Daily Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov 10.

From the Front.

Intelligence from the front this morning states that our cavalry fully occupy Culpepper. Lee's entire force seems to be falling back to their old place on the Rapidan, and at an early hour this morning showed no signs of accepting battle.

No General Engagement Expected.

Meade is moving to strong and important positions, and has completely outgeneralled Lee, who seems to be moving in utter ignorance of contemplated plans, though all the time most vigorously pressed by our forces.

Lee Outgeneralled.

A general battle is not just now probable.

Arrival of the Adriatic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The machine shops are generally acceding to the demand of the strikers for higher wages, under a great pressure of work for Government.

The Adriatic arrived at 5 o'clock with 700 passengers. The following items are among the very latest:

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The mission of Marshall Niel to St. Petersburg, is said to be a last attempt on the part of Napoleon, to persuade the Czar Alexander to grant the Poles the concessions which the diplomacy of Europe has hitherto failed to obtain. It is however surmised that the Emperor of the French would not be displeased or greatly disappointed if the Poles maintained themselves in insurrection.

Latest from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Dates have been received from Hakaodali, Japan, to the 8th ult.

The prince of Nagath had issued orders that Joseph Heco, a Japanese, formerly of San Francisco, and the Japanese pilots who conducted the vessel to Shemonski, should be killed. One of these pilots was murdered soon afterwards.

The chief minister and three other members of the Sabine have been dismissed because they were in favor of peace with Christian nations.

The authorities have ordered all foreigners to leave Nagasaki. The foreigners refuse to leave, and the Japanese Governor has resigned.

The Mikado has issued an order that no daimo shall purchase any foreign vessel.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—There was a little fighting on the southern bank of the Rappahannock, but it was of but little importance.

It is not improbable that a great battle will be fought within a day or two, and has perhaps been fought to-day. All depends on Gen. Lee; if he will stand for a battle, one is pretty certain to occur. General Meade started out this time bent on a decisive conflict with the enemy. He was urged to it by the President, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck, and was not at all averse, especially under such circumstance. The army is in excellent trim. In numbers it must be superior to the enemy by at least 10,000, and perhaps 30,000. There is no reason to fear defeat, and there are many reasons for believing that Lee will be compelled to fall back still further into the heart of Virginia.

The Russian Ball in New York.

The great ball which took place on the evening of the 5th, at the New York Academy, in honor of the Russian fleet officers, is described as a magnificent affair, attended by over two thousand persons. The *Tribune* describes the most interesting features of the occasion as follows:

THE TOILETTES!

A lady as she rises from her rosy slumbers is no more the being that whirls in the gas-light waltz or bounds in the exhilarating gallop in all the wonder of a toilette unimpeachable as the style of 1863, than is a bird in the prairie wilds the same that tickles the palate of a gastronome after Delmonico's genius has exhausted itself in its inside dressing and its outside garnishing, and the subtle flavor of some wondrous *sauce piquante*. Woman, since she first smiled in Eden, a wonder and a charm, is nowhere more to be marvelled at than when regarded as a being who *dresses*.

Flora McFlimsey's race is daily added unto. Our women have one fault at present—they dress too much, neglect individuality, and only seem to study how they may increase the cost of a custome, destroy its character, and make it only a wonder, and not a charm. When the face appears insignificant in contrast to the finery, it is high time the rival should be deposed.

The Russian ball was a marvel of la mode; no human pen could begin to trace the manifestations of her madness; no brain so strong as not to whirl in the remembrance of the mazes of attire, the redundance of puffings and frillings and flutings, of ruchings and plaitings and gauffferings, of tulle and tarletane and *cresse licee*, satin, silk, moire, velvets, brocade taffetas, and glace. "Motley's the only wear" for gaslight gatherings, and whose shall be the oddest juxtaposition of material the only rivalry. It is almost invidious to select any from the kaleidoscopic splendor and confusion of the ever-shifting, waving crowd, but some few toilettes remain photographed upon this mental plate.

One of the most striking costumes of the evening was worn by the handsome lady of one of our citizens, consisting of a black dress of a cloud-like texture, whose double skirts were embroidered in gold, and edged with heavy gold fringe; the garniture accompanying it was poppies and golden wheat sheafs.

Another interesting effect was produced by a dress of tulle; in its hem was run a broad cherry-colored ribbon, and this was headed by a wilderness of tulle puffings; *a sous tunique* of cherry-hued silk fell low behind, and was caught up in front; at the sides were fanchons decorated with wide blonde lace, which also edged the silk skirt. The head-dress was composed of cherry ribbons, and a white rose placed star-like and military high over the forehead jewels of costly brilliants.

A native moire antique was worn by a well-knewn lady of our city, furnished with superb volants of point lace, and coiffure of point lace and full blown roses.

A heavy silk dress of a shade between fawn and *cuir* colors had the plain long skirt trimmed with a wide flounce of elegant white point applique lace, reaching above the knee, headed by velvet of a light golden hue, applied in vandyked points overlappng the lace, this turning up one side, gradually narrowed to the waist; the berthe *en suite*, all finished with bouquets of white and pink roses.

In statuesque simplicity stood a lady robed in a black velvet dress, severe in studied plainness, a white *point de bluise* cape defined the shoulders, while her hair, sweeping back from a broad brow, was held by a simple pearl comb. Her appearance was like the touch of a cool hand upon a fevered brow.

Also a white dress, the skirt defined by fluted ruffles, headed by black Chantilly lace insertions, with sash to match, and modest head-gear, escaped the censure of too great profusion.

As a contrast, was noticed a heavy white silk, the skirt of which to the depth of a half yard was hidden by free puffs of azuline blue silk. This was overtopped by a couple of wide flounces of black lace with airy headings, the bodice a misty creation of white, black and blue—while the brain covering of the lady who bore the mixture was adorned with a long white ostrich feather, and a profusion of lace, roses, jewels, and falling masses of hair.

Some elegant dresses were made of rich velvets of mauve, garnet, blue, and black velvets, mostly joined with costly laces. A few brilliant scarlet dresses lent brilliancy to the radiant scene; one made with a square bodice a la Maintenon was both Russian and military in its style, with high under bodice and tight sleeves.

As for jewels and flowers, had the girl in the fairy tale, whose lips dropped them at every charmed word, delivered a four days' speech, they could not have shown upon the dazzled sight in greater profuseness. At this late or early hour the whole phantasmagoria floats like the tangled web of a midsummer night's dream, and so, like Macbeth, let one and all "to bed, to bed!"

COOPERAGE.

CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street,
ALLEGHENY,

Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no6:6m

BIRDS.—German SINGING BIRDS, Thrush, Starr, Gold Finch, Red Birds and Canaries, for sale at 338 Penn street. no6:3t GEORGE DENGEL.

LOVERING'S SUGARS—CRUSHED, COARSE, &c.—100 bbls fine pulverized and refined Coffee Sugars, on hand and for sale by oc1 MILLER & RICKETSON.

BABBIT'S NEW YORK SOAP.—Genuine Womans' Friend Soap. 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by oc1 MILLER & RICKETSON.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

Has resumed the practice of his Profession, at No. 142 Penn street, oc29:1m two doors below Pitt street.

Editor of Commercial:

DEAR SIR,—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
oc6:3m:d&w 831 Broadway, New York.

PACKET STEAMERS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 10 a. m.

The new and splendid passenger steamer Capt. JOHN BRICKELL, JAMES MARATTA, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or
no11 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR WHEELING AND PARKERSBURG.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 10 a. m.

The new and splendid passenger steamer LE CLAIR, Capt. KELLY, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to no11 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

PIANOS.—The subscriber has just returned from Boston and New York, and he has the pleasure to announce that he has selected from the factories of Chickering & Sons, Jardine & Son, Hazelton Bros., W. P. Emerson, and others, a splendid assortment of

PIANOS,

embracing all styles of finish, from plain to extra carved. These instruments will arrive during this and the coming week, and the attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited to them. Price to suit all.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
no11 81 Wood street.

JAMES ONSLOW,

GENERAL BUSINESS AND
Soldiers Claim Agent, Collector, &c.,
Office: No. 65 Fifth street, up stairs.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

All claims of Soldiers, or others, against either State or National Governments promptly attended to. Collections in the city also made. no11:tf

HORTICULTURAL.—A meeting of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at their rooms, 25 FIFTH street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, November 11th, at 10½ o'clock. no10:1t

FARM FOR SALE.—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND for sale, seven miles from the city, and two miles from Sharpsburg, on Squaw Run.

For particulars apply at the *Daily Democrat* office. no10:2w

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of the said Commonwealth.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of Oct. inst., has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States; *And whereas*, By information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MEN, (38,268); *And whereas*; The President, in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of the Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals, recruiting and mustering offices, in the respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium and bounty, viz:

To every recruit who is a *veteran volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting *veteran volunteers*, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $302. To all other recruits, not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one month's pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be cheerfully responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

L. S.

By the Governor:
A. G. CURTIN.
ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
oc31

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street, and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by oc21:1y E. MEGRAW.

THE AMERICAN WINE CO.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
(Under the Act approved 18th July, 1863.)
ON COMMISSION AND STORAGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealing in Wines.

☞ Producers are respectfully requested to leave their samples at No. 6 Wood street.
oc16:1y R. L. ALLEN, Agent.

S. A. VETTER,
HORSE SHOER,
Cherry alley, near Liberty street.
oc15:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
s* No. 47 Wood Street

THE OLDEST AND BEST—
KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW,

Contains a list of all the Banks in the country, and the Discount rates in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, with a description of the frauds on their notes. Also, a reliable report of the Pittsburgh markets, and a general financial summary.

Published monthly for $1, and semi-monthly for $2 a year, in advance:
Edited and published by
JAMES W. KENNEDY,
oc1:7 78 FIFTH street.

NEW GOODS.

We have now in store a complete stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Most of which were purchased before the late advance in price, and will be sold at low rates. Cloak Ornaments, guipure laces, braids and bindings, lace collars, linen collars, breakfast setts in new styles, linen handkerchiefs. Old goods at old prices: silk and cashmere neck scarfs, ribbons, flowers, feathers and ruches; felt hats, beaver hats, silk hats, head dress and head wear, in every style; bonnet velvets, bonnet silks, skating caps, hoods, Zouave jackets, breakfast capes, sontags, balmoral skirts, entirely new styles; sly quaker and other new hoop skirts; French and American corsets, balmoral stockings, Boston, ribbed, Shaker, knit and other kinds, for fall and winter. Gloves in every size and quality; good pair kid gloves, in dark colors and plain black, for $1,10; good white kid gloves for $1,00. Men's Shetland wool shirts and drawers; real Scotch and a full line of other Undergarments and Furnishing Goods for men women and children.

Wholesale Buyers up Stairs.

Buyers from Country or City dealers, will find our stock, at all times well assorted, and prices as low as any other house.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
oc31 Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET street.

GRAPES.—We have packed away, for Winter use, the following varieties of Grapes:
DELAWARE,
CONCORD,
DIANA,
HERBEMONT,
ELSINGBURG,
TOKALON,
TAYLOR,
UNION VILLAGE,
ANNA,
REBECCA,
CATAWBA,
and ISABELLA.

Parties can be supplied by leaving their orders at No. 29 FIFTH street. J. KNOX.
no8

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by oc10 MILLER & RICKETSON.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
CLOAKS.
NEW DRESS GOODS.

Barr'd CLOTH, a l'. IMPERATRICE;
Striped do. do.
Plain do. do.
IMPERIAL POPLINS;
FRENCH GALA PLAIDS;
ENGLISH GALA PLAIDS;
GREY AND BROWN RATINES;
FRENCH MERINOS, and
BARATHEAS.

A full assortment of all the latest fashionable

DRY GOODS,
AT
ALEX. BATES',
21 Fifth street.

☞ Country merchants supplied. [no10

CORKS!
GLASS & ARMSTRONG.
No. 122 Third street,
PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORKS,
of every description.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
oc23:1y-eW&S

MALTA HOUSE.

JOHN HEINREICHS, Proprietor,
Federal street, Allegheny.

Has again opened his house, where he will furnish Oysters in every style. Oysters for sale by the can or dozen. oc13:tf-e-o-d

E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BROOMS,
BROOM BRUSH AND BROOM FINDINGS, TIN PLATED WIRE, TWINE, &c.
Factory: No. 120 Third street,
(Rear St. Charles Hotel,)
PITTTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Highest price paid for BROOM CORN. oc20:3m-e-o-d

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.—In accordance with a Circular from the War Department, of the Provost Marshal General's office, Washington, D. C., a bounty and premium of three hundred and two dollars is offered to each recruit. And for those who have been in the U. S. service not less than nine months $402, $75 of which will be paid on being mustered into the service.

Those who wish to benefit by this chance, it do well by calling at No. 76 FIFTH street, third story.

L. B. RICHARD,
1st Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer.
no7:1m-e-o-d

AT BARKER'S,
No. 59 MARKET STREET.
NEW SILKS
At 75c, 87c, and $1. Very cheap.
NEW SHAWLS
Of every k

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

To be Shot.—Private Samuel Wells, Co. B, 49th Pennsylvania Regiment, has been convicted of desertion and sentenced to be shot.

Coming.—The Continental Old Folks, accompanied by the charming New England songstress, Emma J. Nichols, are wending their way hitherward. They give their old fashioned concerts at Harrisburg this week.

Donation.—The Economites, whose liberality has been the subject of many newspaper paragraphs during the rebellion, have made another exhibition of their kindness by a donation to the Subsistence Committee, (for use of the Soldiers' Home,) of two wagon loads of vegetables, consisting of potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, &c.

Pittsburghers Absent.—Among the arrival at the Philadelphia hotels on Saturday and Sunday, were the following Pittsburghers:—J. Horne, H. F. Bollman, F. F. Jones, Hon. W. F. Johnston, Mrs. M. M. Johnston, E. F. Devlin, John Brown, Jr., R. Honegger, John F. Fleming, M. Aranson, J. A. Reel, J. Boonfield and wife, J. W. McCormick, E. P. Stamrock.

Presentation.—A number of the members of the night watch, on Monday night, presented their Captain, Mr. John Sarber, with a handsome breastpin and set of bosom studs, as a mark of their appreciation of his kindness and impartiality in the discharge of his duty towards them. Captain Sarber has made a most faithful officer of the night police, and the presentation was one fit to be made.

Board of Claims.—A Board of Appraisers, consisting of Colonel James Worrall and Hon. A. O. Hiester, of Dauphin county, and Jacob Weidle, Esq., of Lebanon county, were appointed on Friday last to investigate the claims for damages occasioned by the rebel raid of 1862 in the counties of Franklin and Fulton. The appointment is made under the act of 11th and 23d of April, 1863. The Board will commence its session at Chambersburg some time next week.

Lectures in Birmingham.—Dr. Paige, whose lectures in this city and Allegheny gave such great satisfaction, proposes to deliver a course of lectures in the Town Hall, Birmingham, commencing this evening, at 7½ o'clock. On Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, he will lecture exclusively to the ladies, and in the evening will lecture to gentlemen only. The admission to all of these lectures will be free, and all those who have the time should not miss this opportunity of hearing them.

Plowing Match.—An interesting plowing match came off on Saturday, at Tallycavey Hampton township, and was well attended and creditable throughout. Twelve plowmets, with their teams, entered the contest, and the result was as follows: 1st. Premium—Alex. Speer, Globe Works Plow. No. 10. 2d Premium—Theodore Rice, Globe Works Steel Plow. 3d Premium—Henry McNeil, No. 4th Premium—Henry McCully, Valley Forge Plow, No. 14. 5th Premium—Wm. Thomas, Valley Forge Steel Plow, No. 5.

Soldiers' Claim Agent, &c.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the card of James Onslow, Esq., who has opened an office at No. 65 Fifth street, several doors above Wood, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the matter of securing soldiers' claims, collections in the city, &c. Mr. Onslow has all the energy to push through whatever he undertakes, and since he has entered upon his new business has been eminently successful. Persons requiring the services of an agent in the city, will find Mr. Onslow at his office at all hours during the day.

Brutal Outrage.—On Monday evening, as Miss Murphy, a domestic in the family of C. W. Lewis, Esq., was passing along Grant street, in the neighborhood of the Third Ward School building, she was met by two men, one of whom, without uttering a word, and through sheer wantonness and brutality, drew his fist and struck her between the eyes, cutting her nose, and almost knocking her down. Her screams caused the villians to flee, when she turned and made haste back to the house. She did not know either of the men, and could not tell whether they were drunk or sober.

Suicide of a Civil Engineer.—Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, A. Heldaeus, a well known civil engineer and surveyor, shot himself at his residence at Woods' Run, near Manchester. His family had got up from their beds, but left him asleep in his room. When breakfast was ready, his wife went to arouse him, when she found he had shot himself and was in a dying condition. He had shot himself in the region of the heart, the ball taking an upward direction, and penetrating the head. He expired in a few moments. The deceased was thirty-eight or forty years of age, and leaves a wife and family. He was thoroughly educated in his profession, and was a most skillful engineer. Coroner McClung held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The Risks of Thinking is the title of an able and eloquent address, delivered last August, before the literary societies of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, and now published at their request. The author is the Rev. Herwick Johnson, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of this city, who, although not long resident amongst us, has established a character as a vigorous and energetic writer and speaker. The leading idea of the present address is the hazards young men encounter in thinking and reasoning. He notices some of these as illuminated in the life of Buckee, the author of The History of Civilization, of John C. Calhoun, father of nullification, secession, treason, and the ten thousand other parts of his teachings. This pamphlet can be had at Davis' book store, and should be read by all the young and old of this vicinity.

Our Wounded in the Late Battle.

The following are the names of the Pennsylvania officers and soldiers who were wounded in Saturday's battle on the Rappahannock, and who have arrived in Washington:

Capt. Hudson, 119th	J Smith, 119th
Lieut Eli Cox, 119th	E Jones, 96th
Corp MacKee, 119th	Wm Ferris, 49th
L Mock, 119th	David B Blansey, 49th
Alfred C Waite, 119th	H S Longnecker, 119th
John Crooks, 119th	Wm Smith, 119th
Richard Blundin, 119th	D Sharpless, 119th
John Barry, 119th	G McCandless, 18th
Jas Buckley, 118th	S McAllister, 118th
Hiram Dickens, 119th	Wm Attig, 49th
J G Spicer, 119th	C Clowder, 119th
C Wallace, 83d	Richard Welch, 83d
Geo McKeller, 118th	James Moore, 119th
John Wolff, 118th	Benj M Shaffer, 119th
Jas Laughlin, 119th	Albert Adams, 119th
Peter Swanson, 119th	Jas Campbell, 49th
Chas Goldsay, 119th	John Holliday, 49th
D S Flockhart, 119th	Wm S Taylor, 119th
Ed Green, 119th	John Poole, 119th
J P Patterson, 45th	Henry Meyers, 118th
J W Garwood, 119th	Benj Thomas, 49th
Wm Stuart, 119th	

Vestvali.

This renowned and celebrated actress makes her first appearance at our Theatre on Monday evening next in the play of "Gamea, or the Jewish Mother." We have no doubt Manager Henderson will have crowded houses during her stay. We make the following extracts in regard to her acting from our Eastern exchanges:

In certain *roles* Vestvali is destined to surpass even Charlotte Cushman. This assertion is made with deliberation, and with a full knowledge of the prejudices which her bold, daring, vigorous style is likely to excite—of the disgust which some fastidious young ladies express at her want of grace, and masculine method of striding about the stage, and of the obstacles she has to encounter in controlling a somewhat rapid and therefore indistinct utterance. All these are faults, but they are nothing before the real grandeur of the true, the noble and impassioned fervor of her manner.—*Sunday Times.*

Never, even in opera, has she appeared so gloriously statuesque, and never before, we suppose, has she been set down so perfectly the embodiment of a fully developed and glorious woman. . . . Vestvali's Gamea is a genuine and decided success; and the flowers with which the stage was more than once covered, are only a types of the future path which she may walk in English drama, if she will.—*Sunday Atlas.*

Mlle. Fellicita Vestvali is an immense acquisition to our stage, for she brings with her the most uncommon beauty of face and form—wide and liberal inclinations, indescribable force and passionate impulse, and that deep love for heart, without which the sacred fire of inspiration was never lit in any human soul.—*Leader.*

Mlle. Vestvali, who personated the heroine Gamea, has a reputation as a lyric artiste which is world wide and justly deserved. She has also natural dramatic powers of a very high order, and will undoubtedly achieve an enviable success in the branch of art to which she is now devoting herself.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

Mlle. Vestvali, who personated the heroine Gamea, has a reputation as a lyric artiste which is world wide and justly deserved. She has also natural dramatic powers of a very high order, and will undoubtedly achieve an enviable success in the branch of art to which she is now devoting herself.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

The Gettysburg Cemetery.

This is and must ever be a national institution, and the whole country has an interest in its being laid out and ornamented in a way worthy of a people who so truly honor the memories of their brave dead. We are glad to announce that the whole design and embellishment of this cemetery has been confided to Mr. William Saunders, of Lancaster, one of the best and most tasteful landscape gardeners of the present day, and to whom the United States Government some time ago confided the entire management of the experiment or propagating garden in Lancaster, established by the agricultural branch of the Patent Office. From the plans of Mr. Saunders we learn that by a very original division of the ground, favored somewhat by its natural position, the features of which it was the part of genius to make subservient to his purpose, each State has its own section of the Cemetery, all being contiguous, no one reaping any advantages of position. All the sections tend towards a common monument and bear the same relation to it. No State will be permitted to embellish its own lot, but what is done for one will be done for all. A low granite wall will enclose each, and at the base of each wall be a granite slab with the name of the State chisseled upon it. The arrangements for walks and shrubbery will consist of a long and perfectly uniform avenue of trees, the effect of which will be in striking accord with the solemnity that should rest upon the burial place of the heroic dead.

The dedication of the Cemetery will take place on Thursday, the 19th inst. The oration will be delivered by Hon. Edward Everett, and a dirge, composed by our own poet laureate, Longfellow, will be chaunted. Marshal Lamon, of the District of Columbia, is perfecting his part of the arrangements for the dedication; all the heads of Departments, and other prominent officers in Washington, will be present, if their public duties will permit, and the President has repeated that it is his purpose to attend the ceremonies, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances. We understand arrangements are making for the attendance of a delegation from this city. Pittsburgh should have a large representation at the dedication, and we have no doubt, if the Central Railroad will issue excursion tickets, that there will be.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street.

Legal Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—Present, Chief Justice Lowrie, and Judges Woodward, Thompson, Strong and Read.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1863.

Cummins' Executors vs. Eeaks. Fayette Co. Argued by Gilmore for plaintiff in error; Ewing contra.

Hogg vs. Painter. Fayette county. Argued by Howell for plaintiff in error; Kane & Patterson contra.

Wylie et al. vs. The Commissioners of Fayette County. Argued by Kane and Ewing for plaintiffs in error; Gilmore, Howell and Patterson contra.

WILL BE ARGUED.—In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad vs. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will be argued. The last Legislature, passed an act providing that no stockholder in the Connellsville road, no matter the number of shares he held, should have more than twenty-two votes. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad own seventeen thousand eight hundred shares of the stock of the Connellsville company, and believing that the arrangement contemplated under the act of Assembly alluded to would be prejudicial to their interests, they applied for and obtained a preliminary injunction to prevent the adoption of the act by the Company or the holding of an election according to the rules therein laid down. Yesterday a rule was granted on plaintiffs to show cause why the injunction should not be set aside, and this morning it will be argued. As the Company holds its annual election on the 12th, an early decision in the matter may be expected.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judges Sterrett, Mellon, Stowe and Brown.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1863.

The trial of James Stapleton, for the murder of Mary Burke, *alias* Mary McKee was resumed. The first witness called was Elizabeth Duncan, who testified that she resided on Elm street, a few doors from the house of deceased. On the night of the shooting she was sitting at her door and saw a man back out of the door of Mary Burke's, with his arm stretched out, firing a pistol. He fired twice, and then walked down past her house with his hat pulled down over his eyes; he had on black coat and hat, and light pants, and was a big man.

The next witness called was Fanny Smith, one of the inmates of Mary Burke's house, who detailed all connected with the tragedy. Her testimony may be summoned up as follows: Stapleton addressed her, but she refused to speak with a man who had a pistol in his hand. He then lay down on a settee, when Mary Burke came in and asked for that shooting man, saying she didn't care about men coming into her house with pistols in their hands. The defendant then got up and applied an approbrious epithet to deceased, which she returned, and Stapleton slapped her in the face. Mary laughed, and they had some conversation together, at the end of which Stapleton struck her in the face with his fist and knocked her down. The witness then left the house, and in a short time she heard the reports of the pistol. Stapleton was dressed in light pants, black coat and black Kossuth hat.

A number of other witnesses were examined on points touching the identity of the accused, and the particulars of his arrest, after which the Commonwealth closed.

Mr. Swartzwelder opened the case for the defense. He remarked that the defense was not a denial of the killing, for he would admit that Mary Burke was killed by James Stapleton, the defendant. He then proceeded to explain to the jury the different grades of homicide, and remarked that it was for the jury to give their attention to the sole point whether the killing was willful, deliberate and premeditated. The defense denied that it was. He claimed that it was sound law that where the party killing was insane, from drink, from religious excitement, or any other cause, he was wholly irresponsible, and should be acquitted. In support of this, he directed the attention of the Court to its ruling in the case of Keenan, which was subsequently affirmed by the Supreme Court. The counsel argued that a man might be both insane and drunk at the same time, or in other words that he might be insane from present drinking, and also be insane from previous intoxication. This was the proposition they would submit to the jury—that Stapleton was insane from drink at the time of the commission of the killing. If, however, they could not raise a doubt in the minds of the jury on this subject, and they could show that the defendant was so much intoxicated at the time, as to be unable to form a willful, deliberate and premeditated design, then their verdict would be but guilty of murder in the second degree.

Mr. Swartzwelder then proceeded to state that the accused was a native of the city, but that some nine or ten years ago he removed to California, where four or five years since he removed to Virginia City, Nevada Territory, where with others he was engaged in working a silver mine. In the spring of 1863 he came to the States for the purpose of visiting his brother and sister, who still reside here. On arriving at St. Louis he met with some of his early associates, and he spent a week with them in carousing about the city. He came on to Cincinnati, where he met a large number of old friends, and there he spent two weeks, putting in the time in drinking. On Saturday morning, the 2d of May, he came to this city, and here met hosts of friends, with whom he drank some seventy, eighty, or perhaps a hundred drinks of all kinds of liquor. In the evening he went to the house of Mary Burke, whom he never knew before, although he had heard of her, and there, in the presence of her husband, three other men, and three women, he slew her. After which he walked out of the house, went to his boarding house, and threw himself in the bed and fell into a drunken stupor. Mr. Swartzwelder said the defense would be able to show that Stapleton's condition was such at the time that he was unable to form a design.

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The Late Capt. Charles A. Atwell.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 7, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I have just parted with my old friend, John Atwell, of Allegheny city, having assisted him in procuring passes and letters to facilitate his reaching Stevenson, Ala. The sad face of the bereaved father is still vividly before me—stamped with patient, yet sorrowful resignation to the Providence that has so suddenly summoned him to bear away from the deadly field the remains of his gallant son, Capt. C. A. Atwell. The kindness of Gen. Geary in preserving the sacred remains of the deceased, and apprising the afflicted father of the fact, adds another to the many claims of the gallant officer on the high regard of the men of his Division.

Of the terrible battle in which Capt. Atwell received his fatal wounds, but little is yet known. It was a midnight attack by the rebels, in overwhelming numbers from the sides of Lookout mountain, on portions of the 11th and 12th Corps under Generals Geary and Howard, all under the command of Gen. Hooker. The troops of Geary's Division were lying at Wauhatchie Junction, on the Memphis, Charleston and Tennessee railroad. Gen. Howard's men were further up the valley. It was the design of the enemy to push their forces between the two Corps, in overpowering numbers, at the same time attacking vigorously with infantry and artillery from the sides of the mountain. Every advantage of position—concealed batteries and rifle-pits—and all the panic that could arise from an unexpected attack in the silence of midnight; all these were with the enemy, and on them they doubtless reckoned for complete success. The night was livid with sudden sheets of flame, blazing along the line of rebel infantry, while the shells were crashing over the heads of our gallant boys, bewildered by the sudden attack. But the demoniac rebel yells of triumph were soon hushed to silence by the desperate valor of Geary's stalwart men, opportunely aided by reinforcements sent up by old [illegible]. They stormed the rifle-pits, driving the [illegible] hill sides they pushed their way, step by step, in the darkness over their dead comrades, who fell in numbers beneath the galling fire above them. But the grim determination of veterans who never give way, seemed to animate the men, and steadily and surely they pressed their way up into the enemy's rifle-pits, and sent their routed foes—three times their number—flying in hopeless confusion.

The morning dawned on a gory field, sad to many hearts, but to our troops a field of victory. We have no special news yet of individual bravery in this terrible encounter, but we are sure that where duty called or dauntless courage was needed, Capt. Atwell would find his place. On many a hard-fought field in Virginia he has shown the highest qualities of a soldier; in the army of the Cumberland he had found similar posts of danger, and with ready alacrity he went forward to meet his destiny in fierce conflict for the honor of his flag, bringing victory to others, for himself a patriot's grave.

It was but a little while ago I sent you a brief note in regard to the battery (Knap's), as they were halting here on their way from the Potomac to Tennessee. Their good conduct while here only increased the high regard I cherished for them before—Atwell and others being formerly connected with the glorious old Twelfth Pennsylvania volunteers. With Capt. Atwell I enjoyed a very pleasant interview at that time. He spoke of his dear young wife and child; of his father, for whom his affection was reverentially tender—and said the only regret he felt in going to the field, so fatal to many, was in parting with these dear ones at home. My heart bleeds for them—their loss is painfully severe. I would share in their great sorrow, and send them this tribute of my high regard and affection for the dear husband and son whom they have given up to the service of their country:

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod—
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

J. A. E.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—To-night, Miss Charlotte Thompson will repeat her performance of "Julia," in the "Hunchback," a character in which she stands without a rival on the American stage at present. Our playgoers who admire elegant acting should not fail to attend this evening.

ALF. BURNETT will open his budget of comical things at Concert Hall this evening, and we anticipate a crowded and fashionable audience. Alf. is a worthy successor of the once popular Dr. Valentine, and in all his performances gives the greatest satisfaction. Those who wish to spend a pleasant and instructive evening should attend Concert Hall to-night.

Not in the Battle.—We learn that a private dispatch has been received in the city from the 102d regiment, formerly the "Old Thirteenth," which states that their brigade was not in the engagement on Saturday, being held in Reserve. The 139th regiment, Col. Collier, is also in this brigade, and, of course, were not in the battle. This will set the minds of many persons at rest in this city, as it was generally believed that our regiments were in the advance.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FOR additional commercial news see fourth page.

THE condition of the Money market here is about the same as has been noted for several days past. Exchange on the East is moderately in demand at nominally ¼c. premium. Gold is a few cents under the New York rates, and Coupons from the 5-20's are bought at about two cents under the price of Gold. This, as we before stated, is owing to the tedious delays in redeeming them at the sub-treasuries.

SALES of stocks at the Commercial Sales Rooms No. 54 Fifth street, by Davis & McIlwaine:

Exchange Bank Stock	$69,00
Bank of Pittsburgh	66,75
Allegheny Bank	57,50
Allegheny Savings Bank	895,00

The sales of the 5-20 loan at Philadelphia last week by the Government Agent there, amounted to $14,242,000. This is an average of $2,373,756 per day for the week, and but for the difficulty in the prompt delivery of bonds, and the scarcity of currency, this large amount would be increased. We see it stated that in consequence of the unprecedented subscriptions prompt deliveries of bonds will be delayed until the issue of the fourth series. The three series of coupon bonds of this loan amount to $300,000,000, and the registered to about $65,000,000, leaving less than $135,000,000 to be subscribed for.

—By the report of the United States Mint for the month of October, there were no deposits of gold or silver. The coinage of gold for the month was $816,786 65, the whole of which was in double eagles and fine bars. The silver coinage amounted to $28,591 90. There were also coined 4,200,000 cents, the total value of the coinage amounting to $357,375 96, covering four millions, two hundred and sixty-five thousand and two pieces.

—It is stated on the authority of a telegraph dispatch from Washington, that the new fractional currency has been suppressed, owing to the dislike of the specimens issued met at the hands of the public. A new engraving is to be attempted, and it is hoped with more success. A great objection to the specimens issued is, that it is too much covered with ink. The less of color and more of white the longer will they wear, and be free of offensive odor.

Pork packers at Cincinnati, says the *Commercial*, are as much in the dark as to the future of the trade, as they have been since the great disturbance of its usual current by the rebellion, or, indeed, ever before. Their calculations as to a proper policy to pursue have but few positive facts for a basis. Of these facts may be named, as most pre-eminent, the injury to the Corn crop, which will cause in all probability, a great falling off in weight, and compel farmers to market their Hogs very early; the price, which at the opening of this season is $1,50 higher than last year; and the prices of the product, as compared at the opening of various seasons.

For reference we attach a table, showing the prices of mess Pork, Bacon and Lard now and at corresponding dates for the two years preceding:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Mess Pork	$13 00	$10 75	$12 25
Bacon Shoulders	5¾	5	4
Bacon Sides	6¾	5½	5¾
Lard	10¾	9¾	8¾

Of course, in studying a comparison of prices, this and former years, there must be taken into consideration other important facts, such as the condition of the Money market, the stock on hand here and elsewhere, the current consumption and prospective demand. These, of course, carry one into a maze of conjecture and uncertainty, out of which it is impossible to deduce conclusions that prudent men would venture unreservedly to accept.

We alluded a few days ago to a heavy speculative combination said to have been formed at Chicago, for the purpose of holding back the produce of the West, in order to keep up prices. A large amount of capital has been drawn from New York for the purpose of sustaining Western dealers in carrying out this programme. By this course it is expected that prices can be maintained at a pretty high figures during the winter, and against spring still higher prices will be realized.

The Oil City, on Monday, brought up from Wheeling 1,005 barrels of apples, and we understand that there are yet four or five years to be removed to Virginia City, Nevada Territory, where with others he was engaged in working a silver mine. In the spring of 1863 he came to the States for the purpose of visiting his brother and sister, who still reside here. On arriving at St. Louis he met with some of his early associates, and he spent a week with them in carousing about the city. He came on to Cincinnati, where he met a large number of old friends, and there he spent two weeks, putting in the time in drinking. On Saturday morning, the 2d of May, he came to this city, and here met hosts of friends, with whom he drank some seventy, eighty, or perhaps a hundred drinks of all kinds of liquor. In the evening he went to the house of Mary Burke, whom he never knew before, although he had heard of her, and there, in the presence of her husband, three other men, and three women, he slew her. After which he walked out of the house, went to his boarding house, and threw himself in the bed and fell into a drunken stupor. Mr. Swartzwelder said the defense would be able to show that Stapleton's condition was such at the time that he was unable to form a design.

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By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

J. A. E.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n.	4:50 a m	Balto Exp's.	11:50 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Phila do	12:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss.	3:50 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
Joh'n Acm'n.	2:45 p m	Joh'n Acm'n.	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn	6:25 a m
2d do	11:30 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	4:00 m	3d do	1:40 p m
4th do	6:10 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Exp.	2:25 a m
Express	12:40 p m	Phila. do	3:25 p m
Mail Train	7:00 a m	Cin'ti do	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm	2:30 p m	Crest'e Mail	7:05 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:45 p m and 6:10 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:50 a m, 8:15 a m, 2:30 p m, and 4:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	6:50 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
For Cin'ti	1:00 a m		
do	12:40 p m	Returning Trains arrive about the same hours as those on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railway.	
For Wheeling	1:00 a m		
do	6:00 a m		
do	12:40 p m		
For Clev'l'd	1:00 a m		
do	12:40 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Bennett, Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke, Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles, Elizabe

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke, Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett, Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles, Elizabeth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was scant four feet of water. The weather during the day was cool.

THE favorite passenger steamer Capt. John Brickell, Capt. Maratta, is announced for Cincinnati on Thursday. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of the best of officers. She will go through without fail.

IN TOWN.—Capt. G. W. Ebert and Capt. S. Peppard, having sold the steamer "Kenton." They will proceed up the river to-day, and endeavor to contract for fine side-wheel packet. So look out for something extra.

THE fine light draught passenger steamer Le Claire, Cppt. Kelly, leaves for Wheeling and Parkersburg on Thursday. This boat is in first rate order, having undergone a thorough and completa repair.

THE steamboat St. Patrick has been sold to Capt. Archer for $68,000

THE steamer Windsor arrived at Cincinnati from Pomeroy with a tow of coal. The Emperor also arrived from Memphis with 615 bales of cotton.

Tuesday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The weather was cool and cloudy, with indications of snow yesterday. Here, the river is about on a stand, with five feet hence to Louisville, and four feet in the canal. The last arrivals report four feet on the shoalest bars along the lower Ohio. The Tennessee and Cumberland were reported in fair navigable condition at last accounts, with eight feet on Harpeth Shoals, and ten feet in the Tennessee.

Arrivals and Departures.—None to chronicle.

MISCELANEOUS.—All steamers in "full trim" were taken by Government yesterday. Hence no detailed report.

CAIRO, NOV. 7.—The following named boats arrived to-day: John H. Dickey, Mary E. Forsyth, Sunny Side, Julia, Fanny Ogden, Switzerland, Maria, America, Tycoon, S. C. Baker, and W. W. Crawford.

The river has risen one foot since last night, and is yet coming up. There is a depth of four and a half feet of water hence to Louisville.

The Mary E. Forsyth arrived from Memphis this morning, and Mr. Sites, the efficient clerk, informed us that there were plenty of passengers aboard, and that the boat brought one hundred bales of cotton. The Forsyth will return to-morrow morning after the train arrives.

The Sunny Side has come in from St. Louis, and is taking on a lot of quartermaster's freight for Memphis.

The fine steamer Julia came down from Saint Louis at 10 A. M. with a full load for New Orleans, and will probably leave to-morrow.

We are expecting Captain Pegram, from Louisville with the new Olive Branch, on this rise.

The Maria came in at 4 P. M. from Memphis, with a large lot of cotton, and proceeded to Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS.

NOVEMBER 9.—The river here is stationary, and 3 feet 8½ inches above low water mark in December, 1860. There is 5 feet scant in the channel out to Cairo, and 7 feet in the channel below the mouth of the Ohio.

The Illinois river is stationary with 3 feet in the channel from Peoria to the mouth.

The Upper Mississippi is falling slowly above the Lower Rapids, and stationary below. There is 4 feet in the channel from Keokuk down.

The Missouri river is stationery with 3½ feet in the channel from Leavenworth down to the mouth. There are only two steamboats in the Missouri river now—the Annie Jacobs and the Shreveport.

The weather is very fine and mild, and the streets have effectually dried up. Business on the landing was tolerably brisk on Saturday. Several boats loaded for the Government and left port.

Arrivals were scarce. The Hawkeye State arrived from the Lower Mississippi without freight, with the exception of an empty lot of barrels for Government. The John D. Perrhass arrived from Memphis with a good cargo of produce, etc., and her cabin full of passengers. She left for Memphis, the regular packet, this morning. The Glasgow arrived from Memphis with a small cargo of cotton, etc.

The steamboat Savannah arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday with a good cargo of assorted merchandise. She is a very fine sterh-wheel boat, and is commanded by Capt. I. M. Mason.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, November 11.

Business was not very active yesterday, dealers being somewhat shy. The rates of produce continue very high, whilst receipts were quite limited. The weather yesterday was cool and overcoats were in demand. The pier mark yesterday showed about four feet water. The steamer Le Clair, Capt. Kelly, is announced for Parkersburg on Thursday. The steamer Capt. John Brickell, Capt. Maratta, is announced for Cincinnati on the same day; passengers and shippers can bear this in mind. Among the sales made we note as follows, viz:

HAY—The market continues very firm, and cannot fail to be otherwise so long as the demand exceeds the supply. At the scales, yesterday, 17 loads were disposed of at $34@36 per ton; sales of baled at $30@31 per ton.

STRAW—Prices rule high; we note sales of oat straw at $20@24 per ton; tall figures.

CHEESE—Firm, with a steady trade demand; we note sales from store of 100 boxes W. R. at 12@13½c; 25 boxes of prime Hamburg at 14c.

APPLES—Was in steady request, good parcels found ready purchasers; we note sales of 210 bbls at $2.75@3 per bbl; inferior sold at lower figures.

POTATOES—The market continues an ample supply; we note sales of 250 bushels Neshannocks at 70@75c.

FLOUR—The market was firm, but not very active, dealers taking hold very sparingly. The prices in the East, together with the increasing demand there, would seem to justify a firmer market here. Operations, however, were scarce; hence we have but few sales to record; among these were:

Extra Family—100 bbls at $6.50@6.75; sales 80 bbls do at 6.75@6.80. Some small lots were disposed of at 6.90 per bbl.

Extra—Sales were made at $5.60@5.75 per bbl. The receipts for some time past were limited.

EGGS—Prices rule high. We note small sales from store at 18@19c per dozen. The receipts were light.

BUTTER—A good article was scarce. A few hundred pounds of fresh roll were disposed of at 23@25c. Sales of inferior lots were made at lower figures.

GRAIN—The market continues very firm with a good demand for all parcels offered. The receipts were restricted, being confined to wagons and a few car loads by rail occasionally. The rates and sales were:

Wheat—Sales of 200 bush. from wagon at $1 25.

White—Sales of 300 do. at $1 30@$1 35.

Barley—Firm, with an active inquiry. Sales of Spring at $1 35; Fall at $1 50@$1 51 per bushel.

Oats—Market steady at 73@75c from hand and the usual advance from store.

Corn—Firm, sales of 1800 bushel at the depot at $1 10@$1 11.

Rye—There being none in market we omit prices.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm, with a good local business being transacted. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

Beans—The market was dull. Sales were made in a small way, at $2 50@$2 60 per bushel.

Whisky—The market was without any special movement. Sales of 30 bbls., city rectified at 58@60c.

FEED—Holders were firm and obtain pretty much any figures they choose to ask! buyers having no other al

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.—Sales of 62 hhds as follows; 3 hhds of stems at $3@3,10, 8 hhds leaf at $6@6,65, 2 at $7@7,60, 3 at $8@8,90, 2 at $9@9,30, 6 at $10@10,75, 6 at $11@11,75, 6 at $12@12,75, 6 at $13@13,75, 5 at 14@14,75, 5 at $15@15,50, 4 at $16@16,50, 3 at $17,25 4 at $18@18,75. 2 at $19,50, 1 at $20,75, and 1 at $22,50.

CINCINNATI TOBACCO MARKET.—Sales of Leaf tobacco at Bodman's Warehouse was 28 hhds, viz: 10 hhds Mason county Lugs and Trash. 3 at $7; 1 at $8; 1 at $8 50; 2 at $9; 2 at $10 25; 1 at $11. 10 hhds Leaf, 1 at $13; 1 at $14 50; 1 at $15 50; 1 at $16; 2 at $17 50; 1 at $18; 2 at $20; 1 at $22. 8 hhds Virginia, 3 at $15, 1 at $18; 4 at $20. Also, 38 boxes Ohio Seed Leaf Wrappers and Fillers at prices ranging from $10 to 28 75.

TOLEDO MARKET.—Flour—Sales of 100 bbls Extra at $5 50; 200 bbls round hoop Ohio at $6 00. Wheat—Sales of 100 bush, white Wabash at $1 48; 650 bush white Mich at $1 49. 2,000 bush amber Mich at $1 29; 2,500 bush No. 1 Red at $1 28; 2,500 bush do at $1 27. 2,000 bush No. 2 Red at $1 25. Corn—Held at 90. Oats—Nominal at 65. Salt—Fine $2 65 ₱ bbl; coarse and ground solar $2 70.

PHILADELPHIA HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—During the past week 477 loads of Hay, and 41 of Straw, were weighed and sold at the Farmer's Hay and Straw market, N. Seventh street. The supply was about the usual average, and sold readily at an advance on the prices as last quoted. Best quality Timothy Hay sold at $81,40@1,45 ₱ 100 lbs; a few loads at $1,50; inferior $1,15@1,20. Straw was in demand at $1,25 @1,30 ₱ 100 lbs.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.—Sugars—Raw Sugars have been fairly active to-day, and the market is again higher, the advance being ¼@¼c ₱ lb, closing buoyantly; fair Refined is now quoted at 12¾c; sales of 700 hhds at 11@11¾c for Cuba; 14c for New Orleans; 13¾c for Porto Rico; 41 hhds Martinique at 12¾c, less 2¼ ₱ cent; 300 bxs Havana, mostly at 12¾c, and 9,300 bags Manilla at 12c, net cash. Sales at auction of 220 hhds New Orleans at 12½@13¾c, 4 mos.

New York Hop Market.

Hops—Continue in fair request at 22@28c for poor to choice new, and 19@23c for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* says: "There is no material change to report in prices. Prime hops go off slowly at about 25c; those of poorer quality at 16@22c. England must import quite largely this year; still prices there remain comparatively low. With 20,000 bales of this year's growth to export, prices here must be in a measure governed by the rates abroad."

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Hogs—The receipts for the week have been 28,651 head against 25,783 for the same week in 1862. The receipts fair, and choice lots command an advance of 10@15c higher than the closing quotations of yesterday; common and medium grades without change. The sales included about 2,500 head at 4½@4¾c for extra fat avg 250 lbs and upwards; 4¼a4¾c for good well-fatted avg 230a240 lbs; 3¾a4c for light lots in good order. The following were among the sales:

356	hogs	averaging	246 lbs at	$4 50
111	do	do	250 "	4 51
105	do	do	235 "	4 55
69	do	do	265 "	4 70

Cattle—The receipts are fair and a number of trains yet to come in. The market is less active, but there is no special change to notice in prices. There is no demand from government contractors, and the only buyers are shippers and packers. The sales included a few hundred head at 2½a2¾c for fair to common packing; 2¾a3¼c for extra do; 3½a4¾c for fair to fancy shipping.

New Orleans Market—Nov. 1.

Cotton—There was none offering at auction, and after the receipt of the accounts from New York, there was no disposition to do anything at private sale. Hence we have not a transaction. Yesterday, however, a list of 248 bales changed hands at private sale, none of the particulars of which, with regard to price, &c., have been reported. The market closes quite unsettled. We learn that nearly the whole, if not all, of the cotton by the Empress, recently under seizure, has been released.

Sugar and Molasses—We have to report a very quiet market to-day, owing partly to the difficulty of negotiating domestic exchange and partly to the fact that some purchasers are holding back awaiting early and more liberal receipts of the new crop. The sales of sugar were confined to a few small lots at previous prices: fair to fully fair, 11¼@11¾c, and prime to choice 12¼@12¾c per lb. Of molasses, a lot of 100 bbls. good old sold at 38c per gallon. A few days since a small lot of new prime sold at 53c per gal.

Chicago Market.

The receipts for the 24 hours ending 7 o'clock this morning were 167,329 bu grain and grain in flour. The shipments for the same time were 311,600 bu grain and grain in flour.

There was less activity in our markets this morning, and the leading articles of breadstuffs were drooping. Flour was neglected, and to have forced sales holders would have been compelled to make concessions of 10a15c per bbl; this they were unwilling to do. The sales on 'Change this morning included about 1500 bbls at 83a4.25 for spring superfines, 4.50a5 for low to choice single extra spring, 5.80a5.85 for good to fancy double extras, 5.50a6 for single, and 6.25a8 for double winter extra. A few well known brands of Southern Illinois and St. Louis sold at 8.25a8.75, but these are extreme quotations. Wheat was dull and a shade lower. No. 1 spring sold at 1.08a1.10, No. 2 do at 1.04a1.05—closing at 1.08a1.08¾ for No. 1 and 1.04½ for No. 2—the outside prices at Northwestern elevator. Corn was firm and a shade higher; No. 1 sold at 82a83c. Oats active at 63¾a64c for No 1, closing at 63½c. Rye and barley dull. Lake freights dull at 8½c for corn and 9½c for wheat to Buffalo. Highwines 54a55c—the latter for small lots.

Albany Grain Market.

There is considerable speculative inquiry for choice samples red State wheat, but we hear of no sales; amber Michigan, in car-loads, at $1 40; white Genesee $1 65; and 6,900 bus fair white Canadian $1 79. We hear of no sales of rye. Oats opened weaker than they closed last evening, with only a moderate business until noon, when an advance being reported at New York higher figures were paid, and large sales were reported at the advance; we report 79c in car-loads, and for 16,000 bus State and Canada East afloat; at noon 9,800 bus Canada East at 80c, and later in the day large sales on p. t. Corn dull, but firm; car-loads this side and at East Albany $1 08. Barley is without change to note, but the inquiry is better; the sales include 10,600 bu Canada East at $1 40@1 44 including one lot on p. t; 3,600 bus State four-rowed at $1 43c; 2,600 bus Cayuga at $1 35; and 8,300 bus Canada West at $1 50. We give the receipts of the new crop in 1862 and 1863, by weeks:

		1862.	1863.
3d week	Sept	19,200 bus	27,400 bus
4th	do	20,400 bus	137,200 bus
1st week	Oct	60,000 bus	431,600 bus
2d	do	72,400 bus	497,100 bus
3d	do	222,200 bus	296,100 bus
4th	do	294,300 bus	289,900 bus
Total		688,300 bus	1,588,700 bus

Showing an excess of gross receipts of new crop of 888,100 bus.—*Argus.*

NEW YORK OIL MARKET.—Oils—City Linseed, is in light supply and is firm at $1 40@$1 41 per gallon in casks and in bbls., but jobbers and speculators are endeavoring to beat the market, and are offering little parcels at lower rates. At the present price of seed, however, it is not possible that crushers can be induced to sell any large parcels even for future delivery at $1 35 here, or $1 32½ in Boston for all the month, as reported. The stock of oil and seed here and in Boston is very small, and therefore there is no good cause for any concession in rates unless it be an attempt on the part of those who are "short" to depress the market. Crude Whale is quiet, but firm at $1 10@1 12 and Bleached Winter at $1 25. Crude Sperm is inactive, yet firm at $1 63@$1 65; Natural do. at $1 95 and Winter Pressed at $2 00@$2 05 per gallon. Other kinds are firm and in fair request; sales of 2,000 gallons Straits at $1 20; 6,000 gallons Fall Lard oil at 97c@$1; 2,000 do., Summer do. at 93c.; 2,000 do. City Distilled Red at 75c.; 1,500 do. Western do. to arrive soon at 77c.; 2,800 do. Saponified do. at 88c.; 1,200 do. City do, at 86c. and 280,000 lb. Palm, part at 10c. cash. Petroleum Oil is inactive, buyers and jobbers being at variance respecting prices. We quote nominally at 29@30c. for Crude; 43@45c. for refined in bond, and 58@35c. for do. free. The market is very largely supplied however, and English shippers especially are holding back for lower rates. The exports this year reach twenty-three and a half million gallons against eight millions last year, and the greater portion was shipped early in the season.

St. Louis Market.

Tobacco—Market steady and prices unchanged, with break of 67 hhds; sales this morning at both City and State Warehouses comprise 2 hhds factory lugs at $7 25 @7 30; 39 planters' lugs at $7 50@10 35; 10 do common shipping leaf at $11 10@14; 2 2 do medium do at $17 10@17 90; 1 do do manufacturing leaf at $23; 4 do good manufacturing leaf at $29 75@30; 10 hhds, bals rejected.

Hemp unchanged, with sales of 40 bales undressed at $90, and 44 bales choice undressed at $105.

Lead—We quote soft Missouri and Galena as steady at 9c.

Cotton is somewhat dull, caused by the supply on hand being large, with sales of 15 bales low middlings at 68c.

New York Metal Market.

Iron—Scotch Pig has been in active request the past few days, and further sales of 1,500 tons were made at $42 cash, and $43 25, 6 mos., closing firm at those rates for Glengarnock and Gartsherrie, while Coltness is held for higher prices. American Pig is scarce and high, especially No. 1 best brands, which are held firmly at $38 @39, but job lots are selling at $36 50, cash, delivered in Elizabethport, which is below the market, sales of 400 tons having been made here and in Poughkeepsie at 36@39, cash, and 2,000 do. No. 2 on private terms; 600 tons Gray Forge sold at $36, cash, delivered at Elizabethport. Other descriptions are also scarce and firm. Sales of 400 bdls. English Sheet at 6¼c, 7c, and 7¼c, cash, for Singles, Doubles, and Triples.

Lead—Pig remains quiet but firm; sales of 1500 tons Foreign at $9@9 12 ₱ 100 lbs, cash. Bar is steady at 11c, and Sheet and Pipe at 12c, cash.

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The lightest leg known weighs 4½ pounds,—mine is reduced to 2¼ pounds.
I have always on hand a stock of
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS
and all articles in my line.
Those in need of such articles should not forget to call at
No. 58 Fourth street,
se21:1y *PITTSBURGH.*

A. G. NEUBERT,
MANUFACTURER OF
ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.
Also, all kinds of
Trusses, Supporters & Shoulder Braces
Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired.
☞ Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT.
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W. S. HAVEN
PLAIN & FANCY JOB PRINTER,
Paper Dealer and Stationer,
Corner Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Book Binding, of all Styles,
From the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.
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PIANOS.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS,
CARHART & NEEDHAM'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
Music and Musical Merchandise of Every Description.
No. 53 FIFTH Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
Third house above Diamond alley,
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NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
JUST OPENING, OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK. Having completed our improvements, we would call the attention of our customers and the public, to our stock at the Old Stand, No. 96 MARKET STREET, between Fifth street and the Diamond.
oc8 **H. J. LYNCH.**

NEW AND SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS.

M. MENTZER.
No. 94 Market street,
Has just received an elegant stock of the most
Improved Seasonable Dry Goods,
including
SILKS, DELAINES, MERINOS,
and all the most fashionable goods in the market. Also, a large supply of
DOMESTICS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
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TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

WM. STEINACHER,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
se21:1y **No. 56 Market st., Pittsburgh.**

OFFICE OF THE
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Odd Fellows Building, Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
GEO. BINGHAM, Agent
se7

BONNETS.—Bonnets, young Ladies' Hats, Dress Caps, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, all of the latest style, at
C. & A. STROUSE'S,
oc13:1y 20 Diamond alley.

NEW E. RUM.—50 barrels on hand and for sale by
oct. MILLER & RICKETSON.

MEDICAL.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade in the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away," and on the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:*—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me, When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.
Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER
PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.
Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:*—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.
I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.
Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.
I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.
NEW COSVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.
Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs:* Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of pre